

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be
at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in
New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, three times a week.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at five cents
per copy. Annual subscription price—

One Copy..... \$3

Three Copies..... 5

Five Copies..... 8

Ten Copies..... 15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers,
at 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of
ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$35, and
any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be
sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY
HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.THE EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at five cents
per copy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain,
or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include
postage.THE CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 24, 13th and 23d of
each month, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted
in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and Califor-
nia Editions.VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impor-
tant news, solicited from any quarter of the world. If
desired, will be liberally paid for. Our FOREIGN COR-
RESPONDENTS are particularly requested to send ALL LETTERS
AND PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We
do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 259

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—HAWLEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—TALE TO THE
LADY.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AMERICAN EN-
GINE.—SHOWING OF THE HIND-INDIA MENDER.HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CARNIVAL OF ROSES.—
JOLLY GIGS.—THE HIND-INDIA MENDER.BARNEY'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE
TWO—ADRIAN CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SAVAGES. At
all hours. SEPTUAGENARY—Afternoon and Evening.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—EDITHA SONG, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.—HOW
AND WHY, &c.—Afternoon and Evening.WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 5th Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, &c.—THE GLOBE.AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 441 Broadway.—BALLET,
F. B. BURLINGUES, &c.—A PLEASANT SUNDAY.
Evening.NEW YORK THEATRE, 435 Broadway.—VIVANDER-
RELL.IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE STRENGTH OF
IRON.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
LITHOGRAPHS AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.HOOVER'S TOPEKA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANES, BURLINGUES, &c.

Senator Charles Sumner delivered an oration last night at the Cooper Institute on the relations of this country with foreign Powers—a subject of great interest at the present moment. It was a remarkable discourse, and was listened to by a large concourse of people. We give a full report of it in our columns to-day.

Our latest news from the city of Mexico, by way of San Francisco, is to the 15th ult. The triumvirate had notified the representatives of foreign Powers that a legal government had been established in Mexico, and required a recognition of the powers vested in them. The ministers of the United States and of Central America, however, replied that they should continue to recognize the Juarez government until they received instructions from home.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Democratic State Convention at Albany yesterday adopted a platform, nominated a ticket for State officers and adjourned sine die. The following nominations are now before the people:

Secretary of State.....D. R. S. John.
Comptroller.....S. R. S. John.
Attorney General.....M. P. Chapman.
State Engineer.....Yan R. Richmond.
Treasurer.....William B. Lewis.
Canal Commissioner.....W. W. Wright.
Inspector of State Prison.....D. R. S. John.
Judge of Court of Appeals.....William F. Allen.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
Secretary of State.....Chauncey M. Depew.
Comptroller.....Lucius Robinson.
Attorney General.....General John Cochrane.
State Treasurer.....George W. Schuyler.
Judge of Court of Appeals.....Henry R. Goldhamer.
Canal Commissioner.....Deaf F. Bruce.
State Engineer and Surveyor.....W. B. Taylor.
Inspector of State Prison.....James K. Bates.

CONVENTIONAL SPONSOR TICKET.
At Large General.....Eli R. Norton.
State Prison Inspector.....Richard P. Stevens.

Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, in a case before him on Wednesday last, delivered a decision declaring the Enrollment act constitutional. This, we believe, is the first judicial opinion on this important subject.

Bermuda papers of the 2d instant have been received, but they contain no news. The rebel steamer Eugenia, from Wilmington, N. C., with four hundred and one bales of cotton, arrived at St. George on the 25th ult.

The rebel State government of Mississippi, at last accounts, was in Natchez county, on the Alabama border, five hundred miles from the capital. That of Missouri was at Little Rock, in Arkansas. The Governor and State officers of Louisiana were on board of an old steamboat up one of the bayous of the Mississippi river, and Gov. Isham G. Harris, with the archives of Tennessee, was somewhere in the mountains in the northern part of Alabama.

Substitutes are scarce in New Haven, Connecticut, and all the drafted men who desire to stay at home find it necessary to pay the three hundred dollars.

The London Globe of the 23d of August says:—The final deposits of \$330 on the part of Mace and \$220 on the part of Goss were made in the stakeholder's hands this day, for their pugilistic encounter, at 10 to 1, 10 lb., for £1,000, in which Mace stakes £600 to his opponent's £400. Both men are in active training—Mace at Finchley and Goss at Ash Common, Aldershot—and are represented to be in the finest possible condition. The betting is in favor of Mace, at the odds of five and six to four.

The Levant Herald of August 26, says:—The local American colony on the Bosphorus has, we are informed, subscribed \$2,000 in aid of the fund being raised for the widows and orphans of the federal troops killed since the commencement of the civil war.

The Chamber of Commerce called a special meeting for yesterday; but only two members attended, and no business could be transacted. Adjourned till Thursday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before City Judge McCann Maggie Williams, a good looking young woman, about twenty years of age, was tried and convicted on an indictment charging her with having stolen forty-two dollars in United States Treasury notes from John Jones, a returned volunteer, while in her company in a house of ill fame, on the 10th of July last. Maggie was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, and while leaving the court endeavored to lay violent hands on the complainant, which the officers having her in charge fortunately prevented. Samuel Hogan was convicted of assault and battery, on an indictment charging him with having stabbed Francis Kelly with a knife, on the 1st of August last. He was remanded for sentence. Bridget Heffernan was then placed on trial, on an indictment for arson, which charged her with having set fire to Montgomery Hall, in Prince street, on the night of the 14th of May last. During the opening remarks of Mr. O. L. Stuart, Assistant District Attorney, Bridget got very much excited, and made two attempts to assault the witnesses for the prosecution. The officers interfered each time, before any mischief was done, and on the conclusion of the opening address the case was adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

A man named Hugh Divine was committed by United States Commissioner Stillwell yesterday, on a charge of altering a Treasury note of the denomination of \$20 to a \$50, and attempting to pass it. The stock market was lower yesterday morning, and rather better in the afternoon, with only indications of buoyancy. Gold fluctuated between 130 1/2 and 131 1/2, closing at five P. M. at 130 1/2. Exchange was 44 1/2 and 44 1/2. Sugar was particularly active, the rate for call loans was 7 per cent.

Cotton was heavy and tending in favor of buyers yesterday. A fair business was reported in trade brands of four, desirable lots of which were steady, while old and inferior grades were depressed and unsettled in price. The wheat market was lower and less active. Corn was rather easier and less freely sought after. Oats were liberally purchased at higher figures. There was less doing in provisions, and more in oil, whiskey and groceries; but prices generally exhibited no very important changes. A good inquiry existed for hay, hops, wool, tobacco, lumber, dry goods, and boots and shoes, but no important prices. Naval stores, such as turpentine, were heavy and rates declining.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT.—Since the Messrs. Jerome have had control of the Hudson River Railroad its management has undergone a marked change for the worse. The time table is no longer adhered to, the cars are kept in the filthiest condition, and there is an insufficiency of accommodation for the passenger traffic on the road. This line requires special attention to be paid to these three essentials. It is almost like a city railroad, a considerable portion of its revenue being derived from the large class of business people who have residences along the river, and who can only indulge this suburban taste as long as unfailing regularity in the travelling arrangements is assured them. If, in addition to disappointments in point of time, they are compelled to put up with filthy and overcrowded cars, in which it requires a struggle to secure a seat, the pleasure of a country residence will be so dearly purchased that but few will care for it. It is evident that the Messrs. Jerome understand very little about railroads, or they would see that the very means they are taking to increase the revenue of the line will ultimately kill it. Economy is a good thing; but it may be carried too far. In railroad management a judicious liberality of expenditure will always repay itself.

The Crisis of the Rebellion—Future Views North and South.

The rebellion is beginning to totter. Gilmore and Rosecrans are undermining it. Before long we hope to hear that treason has deserted the South, as Beauregard has evacuated Morris Island, and as Bragg has evacuated Chattanooga. This is just the season for fighting. Victories come to us with the ripe fruits of autumn. A few blows more, and the bogus confederacy will fall into ruins, like Fort Sumter after a bombardment by Gilmore's guns. Already two begin to hear cries for peace from rebel throats. Hitherto the peace party has found advocates at the North only; and a very contemptible party it has been. Now, however, the South is beginning to talk about peace. North Carolina is anxious for peace. The officers of the rebel army tell our officers that peace is near at hand. There are rumors that General Lee has gone to Richmond to arrange for peace. This is peace of the right sort. It is not a copperhead peace. It is not prepared according to Ben. Wood's recipe. It is peace through the submission of the seceded States to the national authority. It is reunion.

All the braggadoos of Beauregard cannot save Charleston from capture. He still holds the ruins of Sumter; but he has surrendered the whole of Morris Island, including Forts Wagner and Gregg, and we have blown up the magazine of Fort Moultrie. We believe that Beauregard is really evacuating Charleston, and that our forces can go in and take possession as soon as the navy is ready to move. The only reason that Sumter is held is that Beauregard hopes to blow up a few of our men by exploding the magazine when we land there. That is the covert, cowardly meaning of his hint to Admiral Dahlgren that "he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it." The rebels strewed the streets of Yorktown with torpedoes. Beauregard is doubtless preparing some such infernal devices to leave behind him in Charleston. This will be characteristic of the man and of his style of fighting; but it will not prevent Charleston from falling into our hands. These unmanly, unwarlike, despicable contrivances are as true a sign in their way of the failure of the rebel cause as the more direct evidences of the calls for peace. So much for the situation South; and as for the West, Rosecrans is doing his work nobly. Bragg, as usual, runs away from our Army of Tennessee. This army has never been defeated, and Bragg has never dared to face it. If he did he would certainly be badly beaten. Let him keep on running until peace is declared, and he will save himself, if not his reputation.

The political campaign is commencing at the North just as the rebellion is ending at the South. The radical and the conservative parties are in the field, and it cannot be doubtful which will succeed. Three-fourths of the army and the whole of the navy are composed of conservatives. The people will support that party at the polls which is supporting the Union on the battle field. Neither copperheads nor niggerheads stand any chance now. They are about as numerous and have about as much influence here as in the army. No political conventions will adopt their rotten platforms. The result of the election in Kentucky shows how the great Central States will vote. Neither the niggerheads, who caused the war and who have prolonged the war, nor the copperheads, who desired to end the war by submitting to Jeff Davis and recognizing the confederacy, will ever again secure even a show of power. The political future is certain. New York will sustain the conservatives and defeat the radicals by a tremendous majority. The other States will wheel into line with New York. There will be a revolution at the North—a revolution not bloody, but irresistible—not by riots, but by the ballot box. Our soldiers have doubly saved the country—first by putting down the rebellion, and next by securing the success of the conservative party and its principles.

We do not care to speculate upon the future policy of the administration. That will be dictated by events, and the imbeciles in power will have no choice but to obey. The Confiscation, Emancipation, Occupation and Indemnity acts are not worth the paper upon which they are written. They have served the purpose for which Providence designed them, in disgusting the whole people with the radicals and their programme. When the North and South are again united these measures will be swept into oblivion with the authors of them. This administration will soon be a thing of the past, and we can let the dead bury their dead while we look at our glorious future. The United States will have an army of over a million of men, and a navy of one hundred thousand sailors, five hundred vessels and five thousand guns, when peace is declared. This force is composed of veterans, splendidly disciplined and equipped. We must employ this army and navy; and, fortunately, the work is ready for our hands. England is our debtor for her assistance to the rebellion and the injury she has inflicted upon us by her piratical cruisers. This account must be settled, and the seizure of Canada will about balance our books. France has trampled upon the Monroe doctrine by forcibly establishing a monarchy in Mexico. This doctrine must be reasserted by the expulsion of the French troops and the revival of the Mexican republic. This is the task we have to perform. We must teach Europe the lesson which the old French republic failed to teach. By entering upon these wars as soon as the rebellion is over we shall avoid all criminalations and recriminations between the North and South, and give the mutual wounds caused by our civil war time to heal and be forgotten. Policy and justice alike incite us to this course, which will again make our country feared and respected abroad, united, prosperous and peaceful at home.

MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—Now that this long expected document is furnished, the radical organs are nervously apprehensive lest the War Department should be indiscreet enough to allow its publication. The only thing they can urge against this is its inordinate length, the report, they say, containing from sixty to seventy thousand words, and the accompanying documents five times as much. Seeing that for two long years McClellan has silently submitted to their attacks, has offered no word of remonstrance against their calumnies, and awaited patiently his time of justification, this measurement by words of his right of defence is carrying party spite to a pitiful extreme. If the ground on which the report is to be shelved by this economical government of ours is the expense attending its publication, let not that

stand in the way. We know twenty enterprising publishers in the city of New York who will gladly give ten thousand dollars for the right of printing and selling it. They are not afraid of finding readers for it, though our radical contemporaries affect to believe they can procure more interesting matter for their columns.

European Intervention in American Affairs—Its Consequences.

The French Revolution, in the last century, was the commencement of the struggle which intelligence and a spirit of progress undertook against the blind encroachments of despotism upon the rights of mankind. As a first effort, it was necessarily crude and uncertain, and when it had attained success it fell from the mere fact that the people were unable to appreciate the inestimable benefits and advantages of self-government. After having successfully combated all Europe, France fell into the arms of the Corsican adventurer, Napoleon, merely because she was fearful of the future, and, having gained her liberty, knew not how to use it. When the republic of France became an empire the despots of Europe breathed more lightly. They felt that for the time being a great danger, menacing their continuance of power—nay, their very existence—had passed away for the moment, and they revelled in the conviction of returning safety.

But the fat against them and their bad rule had gone forth, and in the far West a new republic was making gigantic strides towards the attainment of power and influence. The time came at last when this republic, the United States of America, loomed over all the empires, monarchies and aristocracies of Europe as a perpetual, an inevitable menace. The tyrannical people of the Old World saw the power and prosperity of the new government, and they envied and craved for similar institutions. It was evident, from the spread of this desire, that the period was fast approaching when all Europe would rise against her tyrants, and those in power quaked with fear. At this moment, and in the hour of its greatest prosperity, the American republic was assailed by traitors. A few madmen, blind to the common instincts of self-preservation, undertook in a fatal hour to destroy our glorious Union. Taking advantage of the ravings of our foolish and nearsighted abolitionists and negro-worshippers, the traitors at the South fanned their infernal, treacherous blaze until it ignited a large portion of our land. In the light of this accursed bonfire the despots of Europe danced and revelled. They hastened to throw fuel upon the fire; for they foresaw in the results of the rebellion good for themselves. They hoped that for centuries to come the traitors of the South had rivetted the chains of those European nations aspiring for freedom, and gleefully did the despots hail the rebels. They hastened to accord their unequivocal sympathy. They were treated as belligerents; they were aided with money, with arms, with ships, with encouragement of every nature, and the loyal government and people of the American republic were reviled, spit upon and defamed, their ruin eagerly hoped for and continuously prophesied.

In spite of these adverse circumstances, the people of the North have successfully battled against their open foes and their underhanded enemies, and, like France under the first republic, they have maintained their cause. Unlike the French, however, the people of this country are aware of the advantages and benefits of self-government, and, having fought for them, they will maintain them. It is now a matter beyond all doubt or cavil that ere many months have elapsed the rebellion will have been crushed, and this government will have asserted its great power and influence by that very result. Then, with an immense army and the most formidable navy the world ever saw, we shall be both able and willing to repay to the despots of Europe the debt we owe them. It will and malice we shall repay by deeds, not by words. We shall first drive the French from Mexico. With a host of famous and capable generals, admirals of undoubted merit, and enormous armies and fleets at their command, we shall dictate our wishes as regards this continent, and England and France will obey.

But worse results must accrue to the Western and Northern Powers of Europe than being driven from this continent. Their subjects, when they see the American republic rising from her troubles more powerful, more glorious than ever, will feel renewed desires for a like form of government, and then we shall see the thrones of Europe crumble, and the whole monarchical edifice will be revolutionized. We shall then hear no more of kingdoms and empires. Republics will become universal, and mankind shall enjoy the benefits of liberal and constitutional governments, and this as the direct result of the American rebellion, which the despots of Europe fondly hoped was the death knell of this hated republic. As for Napoleon, who in our hour of need stole upon this continent, he shall find that Mexico will be, as we have so often asserted, his Moscow—the utter ruin of himself and of his dynasty. Those who have opposed or assailed us in our time of trouble shall be taught a bitter lesson when we shall have crushed the rebellion and reconstructed the Union. Able then to deal with our foes, we shall do so relentlessly; for we have met with naught save deceit and treachery. The lesson is bitter: its fruits shall be as gall; and those who incited it—let them beware.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE HERALD PLATFORM.—Our Albany correspondent assures us that Governor Seymour came up to the HERALD platform in his recent speech. This is a very great mistake. Our correspondent must be very much muddled about Seymour. He is nowhere near our platform yet. We drummed him on, after a great deal of trouble, in order to defeat Wadsworth; but as soon as we had elected him he slid off our platform and tumbled down into the mire with the Albany Regency. Since then he has been equally distinguished for imbecility and verbosity. He can talk more without saying anything and write